AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend paragraph [0009], as follows:

[0009] However, in the first prior technique, when the fan rotates, wear and heat due to friction occur between the C-ring 16 and the rotation shaft 42, thereby shortening the operational life span. Also, the friction between the C-ring 16 and the rotation shaft 42 generates noise, or unsteady rotation speed may occur depending on the degree of friction. Over the above description, the rotor 14 and the stator 30 are designed with magnetic bias therebetween. Therefore, when the rotor 14 rotates, magnetic levitation is created, resulting in magnetic equilibrium between the rotor 14 and the stator 30 at a stable position. However, during the rotation, the rotor 14 deviates the rotation shaft 42 consequent on the external forces, such as wind forces, it receives, in such a manner that the rotor 14 and the stator 30 are no longer in previous equilibrium positions, but are in new equilibrium positions depending on the degree of the received external forces. This gives rise to a comparatively great difficulty in the design.

Please amend paragraph [0025], as follows:

[0025] Referring the first embodiment of the invention shown in Fig. 3, the embodiment is a fan motor structure including a base 12, a stator 30, a rotor 14, a bearing 50 and a magnetic unit. The bearing 50 is fastened to the bearing seat of the base for accommodating and supporting the rotation shaft of the rotor.

Please amend paragraph [0027], as follows:

[0027] By the structure described above, during the rotation of the rotor 14, a wind force F1, which is produced by the fan blades 43 shown in Fig. 3, acts downwards towards the bottom of the base 12, and a counterforce F2 disengages the rotation shaft 42 from the base 12. However, as a lower surface 510 of the first magnetic element 1 and a upper surface 521 of the second magnetic element 2 are magnetically repulsive to each other, the first magnetic element 1 is anchored onto the bearing seat 21 and is situated above the second magnetic element 2, and therefore a force shifting the rotation shaft downwards (that is, towards the base 12) is generated, thereby counterbalancing the counterforce F2. Consequently, the rotor 14 does not disengage from the base 12 in the presence of the counterforce F2.

Please amend paragraph [0028], as follows:

[0028] When the rotor 14 is designed to rotate in reverse, a wind force F6 is produced acting upwards towards the top of the base 12, and a counterforce F5 acting towards the base is also created at the same time. To avoid friction between the rotor 14 and the bearing 50, the lower surface 520 of the second magnetic element 2 and the upper surface 530 of the third magnetic element 3 of the magnetic unit in the embodiment are magnetically repulsive. The second magnetic element 2 is telescoped near the lower end of the rotation shaft 42, and the third magnetic element 3 is fixed onto the base 12. In such a manner, the repulsion of the second and third elements 2 and 3 respectively, is employed to counterbalance the counterforce F5, and the friction between the rotor 14 and the bearing 50 is thus avoided. In addition, according to the structure described above, the bearing 50 also has the function of supporting the rotation shaft 42 to assist in maintaining the rotor 14 and the stator 30 at their equilibrium positions. Thus, the motion of the rotor 14 can be limited along the axial direction and stabilized. According to Fig. 3, the self-lubricating bearing 16 is fastened to the bearing seat of the base for accommodating and supporting the rotation shaft of the rotor to limit the rotation shaft along the axial direction. Furthermore, the rotor 14 will be balanced in accordance with the wind force and

the magnetically repulsive force, which is provided by the magnetic elements, along the axial direction.

Please amend paragraph [0033], as follows:

[0033] Alternatively, the first and third magnetic elements 1 and 3 can be of same pole ~~which are~~ different from that of the second magnetic element 2. The attractive magnetic forces between the first and second magnetic elements 1 and 2 and the second and third magnetic elements 2 and 3 can also achieve magnetic equilibrium so as to obtain the axial positioning.